

The Danville Riot.

VOL. XXIII.—NO. 297.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9, 1883.

THREE CENTS

BOUGHT WITH BLOOD.

The Danville Massacre the Grand Influence That Turned the Scale in Virginia.

Senator Mahone's Views on the Effect of the Election on the State.

He is Still Full of Fight and Will Be Found in the Field When the Next Campaign Begins.

A Funder Majority of Three in the Senate and Ten in the House.

VIRGINIA.

Special Dispatch.

RICHMOND, Nov. 8.—Enough returns have been received to show that the funders have carried both branches of the legislature. In the house of delegates their majority will exceed ten, and in the senate reach, at least, three. Many of the leading readjusters of the state are in the city to-day, and they all attribute the party defeat to the Danville riot. They insist that it was gotten up to array the whites against the colored people. They also say that as soon as the excitement of the election dies out and the people become more composed they will see the error of their way, and a reaction will take place. The readjuster leaders are not at all disheartened, but, on the other hand, proclaim that all will yet be well, and the bitter partisanship exhibited in the late election will pass away, and the people will follow that party, led by Mahone, which has bodily declared itself to be in favor of giving equal political rights to all men under the law, regardless of color. Barbour played the "Danville circular" for all it was worth, and it proved valuable to him. The circular was dated Oct. 17, and copies distributed all through the Southwest and the Valley where the whites are largely in the majority. It was an appeal to white men to put down "negro rule in Virginia." Not until several days before the election did the circular come under the eyes of a Danville readjuster. Col. J. B. Baileys of that city was the first to see one. It was sent to him from Rockingham, and he immediately answered it, and in a conclusive way. Col. Sims, two days before the election, in his speech at Danville, denounced the circular as being false in every particular. The reply to this circular came too late to be distributed, and sufficient time was not had to correct the impression made by it upon the minds of the white people. It is generally conceded that had it not been issued, and had the riot not taken place in that city, the readjusters would have gained a decisive victory.

The funders are beginning to be curious to know how Mahone feels about the election. They seem to think that the general takes it hard and has weakened. "I tell you," said Gen. Stith Bolling this morning, "I was with Mahone last night and he is as solid as the rock of Gibraltar. Our people are cheerful, and will band together next year and win in the presidential contest."

Mahone is not a man who will give up because he has been defeated once. It makes him stand but the firmer, and in the contest in 1884 he will bring all his powers to the front and strike a bolder blow for the success of his party. This election is no criterion for 1884. The race issue cannot be worked as it was in the recent election, for if it is the bottom will drop out and democratic defeat become inevitable.

In Richmond city the democrats made a poor showing. They spent more money and voted more men than ever before without increasing their majority. Richmond was not the only place where the democrats spent money freely, for all through the valley and the southwest and even in counties where a few straightouts reside the greenback played a prominent part in democratic politics. Thousands of dollars were spent by them, and though there was no greenback ticket in the field there were greenback candidates, and many suffragans found this out.

"Do you think that the readjusters would have won if the election had taken place ten days before it did?" asked your correspondent of United States District Attorney Waddill, one of the leaders of the readjuster party.

"My opinion is," said he, "that the policy adopted by the funders had been preconceived a month before the election, and it would have been used whenever the election took place, or rather a few days before, and would have had its effect."

A goodly number of others are of the same opinion. The *Whig* comes boldly out and declares that the Danville riot was "a pre-conceived St. Bartholomew's eve."

It also says this morning that it required probably some such enormity as the Danville massacre to open the eyes of the "outside world" to the true character of the "bourgeois" (under faction), and to cause people at a distance to recognize the real spirit of devotion to human liberty which inspires readjustment.

It further says that "bourgeois democracy will be terribly defeated next year, and Danville will be the chief cause of its defeat. Partisanship here may blind many of our good citizens to the unmitigated atrocity involved in the whole Danville matter; but people in other states will see it in all its abhorrent aspects, and shudder as they see. The sins of the bourgeois and funders will surely find them and their accomplices out and bring due retribution upon them. Already righteous vengeance has begun its work."

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"Have you any objection to stating, senator, what, in your opinion, will be the effect of the result of this election upon the state, aside from the attitude at the fortunes of the two political parties that were engaged in the contest," was asked next.

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"I have very decided convictions as to the causes that led to this thing, and as to the effect it will have, but I am not prepared to state them at this time," was the reply. "The consequence will be too far reaching to be touched upon until matters shall have further developed. When a man fires the grass he ought to know beforehand what will be in the way of the flames."

"Have you any objection to stating, senator, what, in your opinion, will be the effect of the result of this election upon the state, aside from the attitude at the fortunes of the two political parties that were engaged in the contest," was asked next.

"One of the most important effects of this election will be the impression it will make upon the people of the north. Take this Danville affair, which, though it is by courtesy called a riot, is in reality nothing but murder—the diabolical, cold-blooded murder of six inoffensive negroes. Do you suppose that this will not cause an impression of the existence of a state of lawlessness in the state that will make people afraid to come here and settle in our midst. The first thing capital looks for is security of investment. The first thing the investor considers, particularly if it be his intention to live where his property is, is whether the community with whom he expects to cast his fortunes is orderly and law-abiding. Can it be imagined that people from the north will come among us as permanent residents if they cannot be assured that their lives, at least, will be safe? And it will not do to say that this thing was a spontaneous outbreak of passion. It was preconceived. They wanted a row and they got it. Look at the facts. A colored man, in order to make room on the sidewalk for a white lady, steps aside, and in doing so steps on a white man's toes. As he was polite enough in the first instance, so he is now, and he apologizes for his inadvertence. His apology, however, is not accepted. A scuffle ensues. Some one has drawn a pistol. Parties engaged in the scuffle fall to the ground. In the fall the pistol goes off, and this is the signal for a regular fusillade. Of course no one is killed but negroes. That is always the case with such a condition of things existing. What can be the effect of an election in which the element that instigated this slaughter has been partly victorious, except to deter from settlement those who might add to the prosperity of the state, but in whom there has always been a lurking suspicion that life in the south is not particularly secure, and who, by events like those I have spoken of, have their fears intensified and their suspicions confirmed? I tell you, sir, fraud, intimidation, and the corrupt use of money have brought about this thing. This is not an assertion made for mere effect. We have the proof right here in Petersburg. A man was arrested Tuesday for attempting to bribe a colored man to vote the democratic ticket."

Senator Mahone, while thus speaking, walked up and down the floor in his characteristic quick, nervous way. One could see from his earnestness of manner that he felt every word he spoke. His closing remark was the iteration of his first reply, that the time for him to express himself fully as to the result of the election had not yet arrived.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 8.—Col. L. W. Stark, a bourbon lawyer, in behalf of that party, at a meeting of the election commissioners to-day, presented a protest against receiving the vote of the fourth ward upon the ground that the votes were irregular and improper. The protest was rejected by a vote of three to two. The fourth ward is largely colored, and gave 884 majority for Banks and Parker, both true and tried republicans, nominated by the coalition convention, and the wily purpose developed to day is but the beginning of the end of the counting out process, for bets are offered that Banks and Parker will not take their seats.

Special Dispatch.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 8.—Men of northern training and of northern ideas on the subject of freedom of thought, speech, and action can but dimly understand the intensity of political feeling that has been developed in Virginia during the past few weeks. Passions are necessarily aroused in every political campaign, and there is always more or less ugly talk on both sides among bitter partisans, but the element of caste, class, and race prejudice does not enter into the contests to any appreciable extent north of Mason and Dixon's line.

In Virginia and through the south the feeling is different. The whites do not, and seemingly cannot, recognize the political equality of the negro. To them the blacks are inferior beings, and although accorded civil liberty by legal enactment, it is the unwritten law that they must not exercise this liberty in opposition to the prevailing sentiment of a majority of the whites. If they think as the whites think and act accordingly they are given the largest possible freedom, but the moment they begin thinking for themselves, and act independently and possibly against the expressed Caucasian will, a sale is called and the color line is drawn. They are given to understand that they are venturing too far, and that if they insist on exercising the rights given them by the law and the constitution of their common country they are taking a dangerous risk.

Although freed from the bondage of slavery by the law, the negro is as much a slave in the eyes of the average southern white man as he was before the chains that bound him were shattered. The black man of the south is free only in name. Freedom to him is a farce, a "barren idealism," a travesty. Intolerance has been ground into the average bourgeois until it has become a part of his nature. The slaughter of a dog at the roadside weighs no heavier on the conscience of the average ex-slave holding bourgeois than the unprovoked murder of a negro. This is the truth. The slaughter of a dog at the roadside weighs no heavier on the conscience of the average ex-slave holding bourgeois than the unprovoked murder of a negro. This is the truth.

The next legislature will elect a state treasurer, first and second auditors, secretary of the commonwealth, and register of the land office. There are lots of funders hankering to fill these places, and each applicant seems to think that he will be elected. Beside the above offices, there are a dozen or more minor positions to be given out.

Should the funders endeavor to pass any obnoxious measures, or attempt to overthrow the debt-reviving bill, they will be thwarted by the all-prevailing pen of the executive, who will most assuredly bring to bear his veto powers, and crush all revolutionary projects and plans.

Special Dispatch.

PETERSBURG, Va., Nov. 8.—Senator Mahone was in his study this evening when the Republican representative called. No one but his son and Col. Brady, chairman of the republican state executive committee, were with him. A large pile of dispatches, from different portions of the state, having reference to the election, lay upon the table, and several new accessions every little while. Plunging in medias res, your correspondent asked the senator if he would favor him with

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

The Roof of a Wing of the New State House in Madison, Wis., Falls In, Instantly Killing Many People and Injuring Others—List of the Casualties.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 8.—The entire roof, together with the inside walls and iron and stone columns of the new south wing of the capitol, fell at 1:40 o'clock this afternoon, causing the following casualties: Killed—Barney Higgins, of Madison, instantly; Wm. Edgar, of Madison, instantly; William Jones, boss mason, of Milwaukee, skull fractured and dying; James Dowell, mason, of Madison, both legs broken and will probably die; R. Hodges, of Sheboygan, badly injured; James Kelly, of Madison, leg broken and body injured; Miles Maxwell, of Janesville, injured in head; Ed Barnes, of Madison, badly injured; Arthur Lynch, of Chicago, badly injured; Mike Zewark, of Madison, badly injured.

The following is a complete list of the killed and wounded: Dead—Bernard Higgins, laborer, of Madison, 50 years of age, instantly killed; William Edgar, mason, of Madison, killed under debris and horribly crushed; Michael Zewark, mason, of Madison, died after taken out; William J. Jones, mason, of Milwaukee, skull fractured, died after taken out. Injured—Miles Maxwell, plasterer, of Jan